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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	KASHMIRA SANKHE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1356950
Center		Date	6/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz **Name, Registration Number and Test Code).**
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थ क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicate **against it.**
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in th **Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on th** cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the spac **provided. No marks will be given for answers written i** medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपव प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. **Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.**
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. **Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.**
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप र काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sunga dynasty was established by a Brahmin - Pushyamitra Shungs by overthrowing the last ruler of Mauryan empire - Brihadratha in 187 BCE. They contributed significantly to cultural and social development of India.

SUNGA DYNASTY

Pushyamitra
↓
Agnimitra
↓
Vasumitra

Fig: Shunga dynasty extent

CONTRIBUTION TO CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Philip to Sanskrit language -

Being from Brahmin caste they put emphasis on use of Sanskrit which was slowly on the decline due to

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Ashoka's Dhamma and use of Pali and Prakrit to spread Buddhism.

2. Contribution to Buddhist stupas :-
They repaired many stupas like Sanchi and Barhut and promoted Buddhism.

3. Contribution to Hinduism: They also built many temples dedicated to Hindu gods and goddesses, Yaksha Yakshinis, etc.

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

1. During their reign Brahmain dominance got cemented further

2. Caste system was prominent with Shudras on the bottom and Vaishyas and Kshatriyas occupying middle rung

3. untouchability was not common and women enjoyed better position than medieval. Enjoyed 'Stree dhan'

They were eventually overthrown by Kanvas and Kushanas but their cultural and social contribution were continued later on as well

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Many foreign nationals not only made India their home, but also participated in the freedom struggle of India - especially getting motivated by the Gandhian philosophy.

SOME OF THEM ARE :-

<1> Annie Besant :

- She was an Irish national who saw the ~~Home~~ Home Rule movement in Ireland
- She decided to replicate it in India when she started Home Rule movement in 1916.
- She was also involved with theosophical society in Adyar and was coordinated by George Arundale

<2> A.O. Hume :-

- An english retired civil servant, he was instrumental in starting Indian National Congress in 1885

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(3) C.F. Andrews :
- He was instrumental in bringing Gandhi to India. He also coordinated with him in South Africa.
- ~~His~~ ~~na~~ He was also called as 'Deen-bandhu'

(4) Satyanand Stokes :-
- He was an American citizen, who got influenced by Gandhian ideologies and came to his ashram.
- He is known as the man who brought 'apples to Simla'
- He married Indian woman

(5) Miraben :-
- She was another American citizen who influenced by Gandhism
- Lived at his Ashram and contributed to various movements.

Other than this there were Sarladevi and others who also contributed immensely to India's freedom struggle during Gandhian phase.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohiya was an Indian freedom fighter. He was a Socialist and contributed greatly to India's freedom struggle and post independence.

CONTRIBUTION TO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

1. He participated in the protest against English entry into World WarII.
2. He was also against the British dragging the Indian soldiers to fight their wars.
3. Further, he participated in the Quit India movement.
4. He was also against the rioting that followed in times of partition.

CONTRIBUTION IN POST INDEPENDENCE :-

1. Congress tilt slowly away from socialism and towards industrialization was opposed by his party.
2. Hence, his faction left congress - 1948
3. He propounded and stood for various socio economic reforms like minimum wages, maternity benefits and education for all.
4. He also contested lok Sabha elections in 1960s and contributed as a legislator.

Thus, his contributions are seen not just during independence movement, but he also stayed relevant in post independence period as well.

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4. **What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis.** **(150 words) 10**

सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamis are large water waves caused when the epicenter of an earthquake is underwater in deep ocean. These regions where Tsunamis generate are known as tsunamigenic zones.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION

1. They can be found in areas of deep seated earthquakes in oceanic crust.

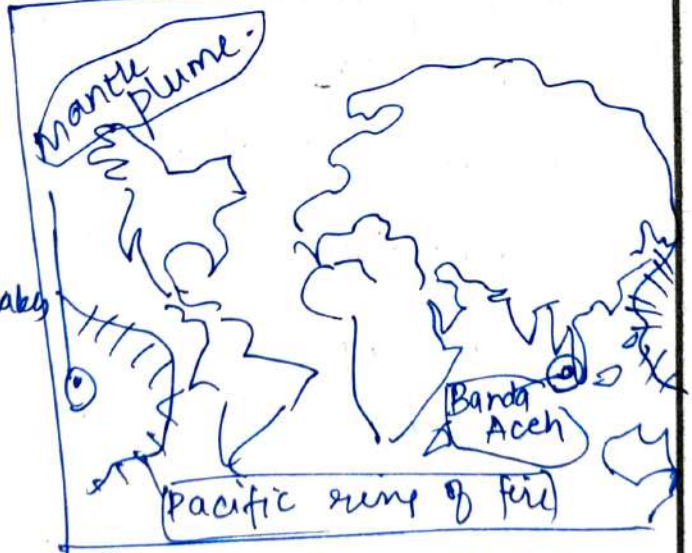

Fig: Tsunamigenic zones

2. Can be seen in Pacific ring of fire region - eg. Banda Aceh, Indonesia

3. Can also be associated with mantle plume - eg. in Hawaii in hotspot.

4. They are thus mostly associated with ocean-ocean convergent plate boundaries.

PROPAGATION OF TSUNAMI :-

1. When two plates are convergent or transform boundary - they release immense amount of energy.

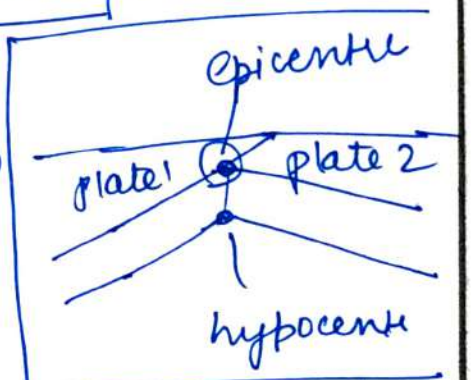

Fig: Earthquake mechanism

2. This is released as earthquake from epicentre and hypocenter

3. In large water body the wave goes unnoticed but as it propagates and approaches a land mass - the slope reduces and depth reduces

4. This leads tsunamis to rise to several meters. This happened in 2004 Tsunami

Many countries in tsunamigenic areas have early warning system and seismographs to alert of tsunamis and prepare accordingly. International cooperation is crucial.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are large masses of water vapour in the atmosphere. They carry moisture and bring precipitation.

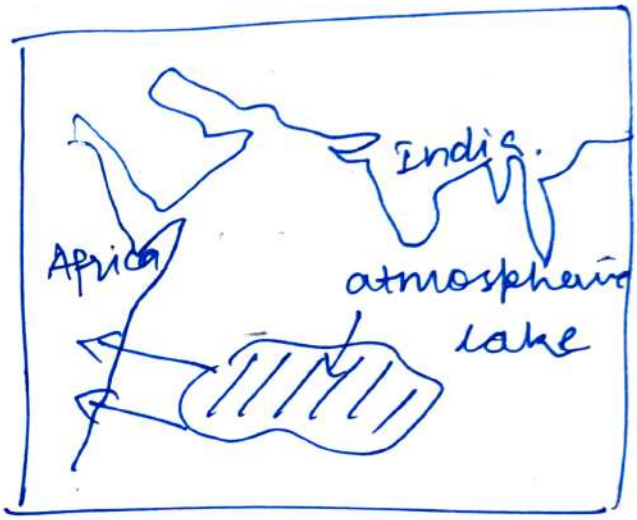
Characteristics

1. They are a warm air mass that has high water vapour carrying capacity.
2. They are formed as oceans heat up due to insolation and water evaporates.
3. High temperature from insolation can also cause reduced pressure - low pressure.
4. Being lighter they get carried easily by the trade winds.

SIGNIFICANCE :-

1. They are responsible for causing rain on many parts of the world.

2. Atmospheric lake on the Indian ocean can bring rain to East Africa and India



3. This helps in agriculture, drinking water, etc of these areas like Ethiopia, Somalia, etc.

Thus, monitoring the presence of atmospheric lakes is crucial to monitor monsoon as well.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. **(150 words) 10**

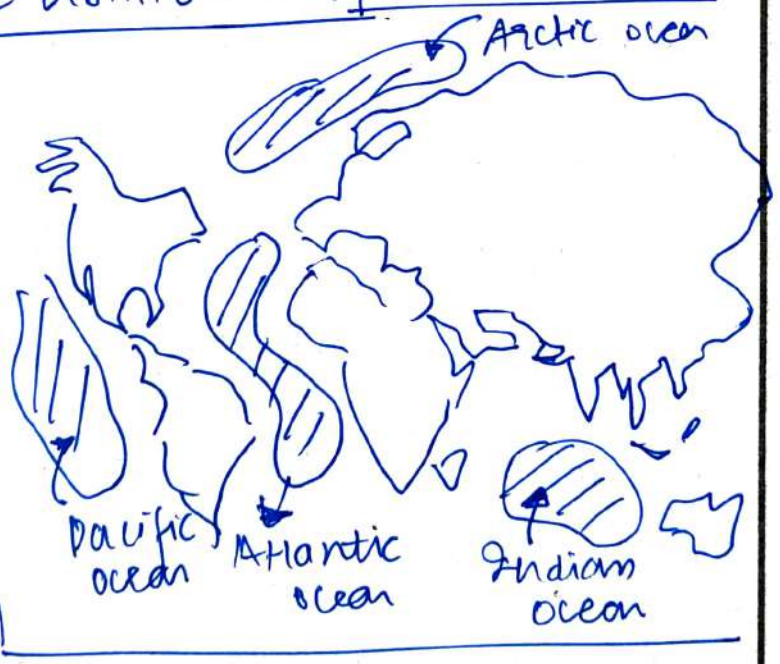
पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic nodules (PMN) are mineral rich nodules found in the ocean deeps. They are rich in Manganese, Iron, Zinc, Cobalt, Nickle and other important as well as rare metals.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

1) They can be found in every ocean in the world

2) They are found at the depth of around 6000m and more making their exploitation difficult.



SIGNIFICANCE :-

1. Being rich in so many minerals they can help nations get resources.

2. Steel is the backbone of any economy and much of the raw materials around the world like Dusseldorf are getting exhausted.

3. There is also a growing demand for rare metals which are dominated by Australia and China. India can use PMN to become self reliant.

In pursuant of this objective it has invested in 'Deep Ocean mission' around ₹8000 crore for exploration and mining. India has also recieved exclusive rights of mining in Indian ocean for 15 years by International Seabed Association.

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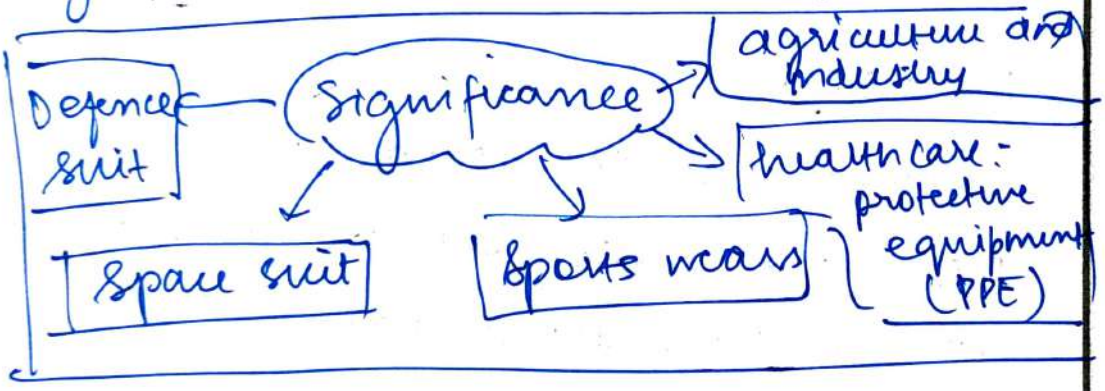
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textiles are those textiles that are made from artificial or synthetic material. They are very significant in contemporary times.



~~As a result~~ government

(1) Defence suit: require bullet proof vests that are created from multiple layers

(2) Space suit: should atto avoid sunburn and frost bite. It should also be leakproof

(3) Sportswear: dryfit technology used to keep sportswear dry and prevent it

from hindering sports performance.

(4) PPE – Harmat suits should be leak proof and avoid virus, bacteria, etc from entering. During COVID times they gained significance.

GOVERNMENT STEPS TO PROMOTE

1. Launched National Technical Textile Mission.
2. Recently Adidas coordinated with PET bottle waste collectors to incorporate it in their sports wear
3. Government has also proposed the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for various technical textile like Mobitech, Agrotech, etc.

Given that the growth rate of the industry is around 7%, government is getting ready to capitalize on this new avenue which will only become more relevant in future.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Internal migration means migration that happens within a nation. People usually move from rural to urban centres in search of job, higher standard of living and access education and health facilities. But it has effect on urban governance.

Challenge to urban governance :-

1. Slums :-
- Urban centres have limited space. This leads to mushrooming of slums where migrants live in sub human conditions and are vulnerable to diseases - eg Dharavi - Mumbai
- non portable rations and lack of jobs

2. Encroachment of waterbodies :-
- This can be due to land reclamation and reduction in catchment area.
- This becomes a perfect recipe for

flooding as seen in Hyderabad and Chennai

3. Encroachment of monuments also occur and threatens our rich heritage.

4. Environmental governance: wetlands are converted into lands and this affects carbon budget and water cycle.

STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN :-

1. Smart Cities Mission (SCM) launched for urban redevelopment and retrofitting

2. PM Awaz Yojana can also help.

3. AMRUT scheme and HRIDAY scheme can be converged with Swachh Bharat Mission and SCM to protect monuments and make urban spaces accessible to disabled

Further, MGNREGA like schemes and one nation one ration can help provide jobs and improve lives of urban dwellers especially those that come as a result of internal migration

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalization means integration of global economy with ~~loo~~ national economy. As a result of it, many avenues and opportunities as well as challenges have opened up for working women.

Opportunities

1. economic empowerment - as per NSSO. Labour force participation rate is at 23% for women
2. This has led to social empowerment and power of decision making in family
3. Political participation has increased due to more awareness and 40% of local bodies are led by women
4. It has provided flexible working hours for them especially in IT sector and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)

Challenges :-

1. Despite this, they are burdened with household chores.
2. Many also face dowry death and domestic violence. As per NCRB, 2020 data 10000 cases of dowry registered
3. Female literacy is lagging at 65% (2011 census)
4. lack of crche facilities, maternity benefit, toilet infrastructure and safety from sexual harassment has deterred many women.
5. Even in Lok Sabha, still only 14% (of 17th) ~~set~~ are women.

Thus a lot needs to be done in the form of POSH (Protection from Sexual Harassment), education impartment, political reservation in Parliament and social reforms scheme like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, ICDS etc needs to be undertaken to smoothen globalization process for women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Many states recently - Karnataka, Chattisgarh, etc have enacted anti conversion laws in India.

Rationale behind these laws :-

1. Prevent forced conversion to other religion - eg. missionaries.
2. Prevent conversion by marriage - eg. seen in Shafin Jahan case (2018) where girl converted to Islamism.
3. Protect people's right to freedom of religion (article 25 to 28)
4. Protect religious minorities like Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and tribal religion like Sarnaism.

Concerns raised :-

1. Hurts the secular fabric of our society
2. Goes against right under Article 25 - freedom to propagate ones religion
3. Also goes against right of adults especially women to choose their religion consciously - especially after marriage. Thus, it violated A-21
4. In the Stanislaw v/s MP case - right to convert someone was taken away.

Secularism is at the heart of the constitution and part of the basic structure. It should be preserved. Anti conversion laws should only deal with forcible conversion. Conversion by marriage is a 'self regarding' action as per J.S. Mill and state should not interfere.

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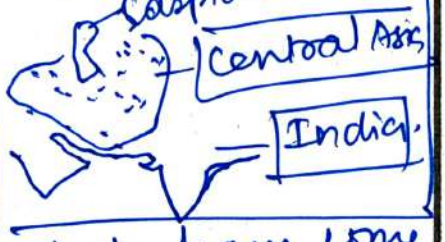
11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Asia is the region which covers todays Central Asian Republics like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and also parts of Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan. They contributed immensely to political and cultural landscape of ancient India

Fig: Central Asia



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE :-

1. Aryans arrival :-

- Aryans were considered to have come to India from Siberia, Eurasia and Central Asia.
- They arrived from Bolan pass and made India their home.
- Many Mahajanapadas - Kuru, Gandhara, Taxila, etc were of Aryan origin.

2. ~~Indo~~ Iranians :-

- Many rulers like Darius, Cyrus and Xerxes made the northwest part of India a part of their empire.

3. Greeks :-

- Alexander the ~~gre~~ great made Sindh region as his satrapy and installed Governors like Menander.

4. Indo greeks :- extended control to Ganga plains

- Sakas, Parthians and Kushanas entered around 1st century BC.
- Saka : ~~A~~ Azes I - started Vikram era in 57BC
- Kushana started : Saka era - 78AD

CULTURAL IMPACT :-

1. Aryans → Vedic culture and Varnashram
   - → use of iron technology
   - → art of horse riding
   - → many epics like Ramayan, Mahabharat and literature - Brahmanas, Aryankas, etc

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2. Iranians → introduced Kharoshti and Persian script & Aramaic
↓ art of pillars which was adopted by Ashoka to create elaborate Ashokan pillar

3. ~~Indo-~~ Greeks → Gandhara art in blackstone (Graco Roman)
→ Mathura art form is red sandstone and masculine Buddha statues
→ Mahayana Buddhism emerged under Kanishka.
→ Promotion of Sanskrit - Ashokavandana and Divyavandana.
→ Stupa building: contributed to Sanchi and Barhut stupa

Further, they even adopted and got assimilated into Indian culture. Meandu became Milinda under guidance of Buddhist sect Nagarjuna. Heliodorus erected Vishnu pillar at Besnagar. Thus we see that they not only contributed but also adapted and adopted Indian traditions.

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

The British rule in India started as an economic enterprise in the form of East India Company. The main aim of colonization was to fund the Industrial Revolution back in their homeland. Thus it was a means of exploitation.

Means of exploitation rather than public welfare:-

1) The land revenue system :-

1.1 Permanent settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari were exploitative against peasants.

1.2 Forced eviction, high revenue rate and commercialization of agriculture were features of this system

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1.3 No efforts were made to modernize agriculture.

1.4 Peasant revolts - Sanyasi revolt, Naukelbaria revolt.

(2) Deindustrialisation :

2.1 One way free trade carried out.

2.2 Indian goods faced duty of 80-85%

2.3 ~~Peas~~ ~~Artisals~~ Artesans also lost patronage of ~~peasants~~ nobles.

2.4 No effort made to revive economy. Rather only raw material exported and finished good imported.

2.5 Led to 'drain of wealth' as highlighted by DB Naoroji

(3) Peasantization and Ruralization

3.1 Artisans joined farming → burdened tax system → fall of haats → ruin of rural economy

However, some public welfare measures were taken too.

Public welfare measures

1. Social reforms :-
   - William Bentick abolished sati (1829)
   - Dalhousie - wood's despatch for education
   - Abolition of widow remarriage act.

2. Public welfare department
   - Dalhousie → Ganga canal
     → Railway (1855) and telegraph

3. Local governance :-
   - Mayo - gave some subjects to local governments like jail, education
   - Rippon - known as 'father of local self government' in India.

4. Economic reforms :-
   - Factory act, 1881, 1891 reduced child labour and working hours

Thus, British government on the whole exploited India for selfish interests. But at some places we can see that the also contributed to public welfare.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

India is a linguistically rich country. It is said that, 'kos kos pe badle paani, char kos pe baani' to underscore the rich linguistic diversity. However, it also posed challenge to national unity in post independence India.

Issues from linguistic diversity

1. Andhra Pradesh - division from Madras as it was Telugu-speaking unlike Madrasi Tamil speaking populace. Potti Sriramulu's fast unto death caused many riots

2. Similar demands came from Gujarat and Maharashtra and there was also issue over Mumbai

dominated by Marathi low class and Gujrati business class

3. Punjab also demanded separation from Hindi speaking Haryana

4. Issue of language also seen in Bodoland over imposition of Assamese.

5. More recently, Tulu has been battling for addition in 8th schedule

How India dealt

1. Linguistic states - as recommended by Fazl Ali commission -

2. VIII schedule - 22 languages - added Sindhi, Konkani, Maithili, Santhali, as well.

3. Bodo movement - pacified by identifying ethnic unique culture and ethnic identity

4. Article 350 A - provides education in

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mother tongue upto primary / elementary education.

5. Language unification by using Hindi as per Article ~~350B~~ 351.

6. Linguistic Officer - Article 350B to ensure that rights of linguistic groups are upheld.

7. Further Article 29 and 30 promotes linguistic diversity.

However, many challenges still remain. eg. the use of Hindi is protested by Dravidian states. To address this the three language formula has been introduced in the National Education Policy (NEP 2020). This can further help to prevent linguistic diversity from threatening national unity.

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

After the end of second world war (WWII) in 1945, a USA emerged as a superpower. It stood for decolonization and this led to a series of decolonization movements the world over.

Factors leading to decolonization

(1) As discussed before USA and USSR were pushing for decolonization

(2) But that was not the only reason, wartime hardships, weariness of soldiers, famine and food inflation were other factors

(3) In India, it was a result of years of struggle for independence - decades

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by Nehru, Patel, Gandhi, Bose, etc

(4) ~~Indian~~ Formation of bodies like United Nations that supported sovereignty and freedom of nations also promoted decolonization.

(5) UK, France that had one been superpowers prior to WW II had lost much of it's economic clout. eg in Suez crisis - UK had to backout on request from USA & USSR.

(6) Decolonization also followed due to spread of ideas of justice, equality and liberty. It led to a contagion effect and 'domino effect' of decolonization in Africa and China.

However, India also played a major role in promoting decolonization.

Indias role

(1) ~~Raised voc~~ Inspired freedom struggle in Burma under U. Aung San.

(2) Raised voice against apartheid in South Africa

(3) stood against cold war and proxy wars of USA and USSR. - eg Korean war (1950s)

(4) India inspired Vietnami liberation as well.

(5) India formed Non Aligned Movement (NAM) during cold war to prevent divisions on global front.

Thus, the process of decolonization after WW II got fuelled by many ~~movem~~ factors. most significant being India's role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine heat waves can be defined as abnormal rise in sea surface temperature over a long period of time. A temperature rise of ~~of~~ 4-5°C can be called as marine heat wave. It was recently reported along Indian ocean.

Causes of marine heatwave

1. Summer season / winter season :-

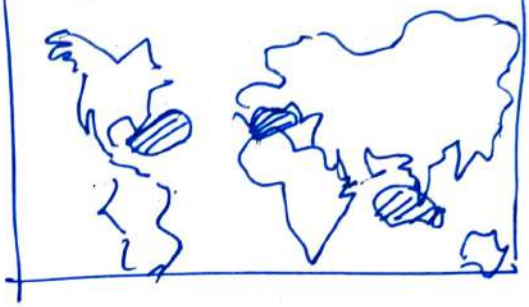
→ High insolation during this period can cause water bodies to heat up

→ It is also affected by land distribution.

→ Winter season - can occur during warm spells.

2. Ocean currents -
cause thermal circulation and regulation.
This can cause upwelling of warm water ⟹ MHW

Fig: Marine Heatwave



3. Global warming :-
- As per IPCC report ocean temperature has increased by 1°C in the past 50 years and can grow by 1-2°C more by 2100.

Consequences :-

1. Ecosystem :-
1.1 Can cause coral bleaching
1.2 Can lead to ocean acidification and this leads to rising of carbonate concentration depth → death of corals - eg. Andaman corals
1.3 Many fishes and marine animals are sensitive to ocean temperature. eg Olive Ridley

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2. Economical → can affect fish catch and impact fishing community in India.
   - → can cause rise in sea level due to expansion and hurt coastal communities
   - → can cause heatwaves on land and reduce productivity

3. can further exacerbate extreme climate events like drought and floods. It can even alter patterns of monsoon on which much of Indian agriculture depends. (52%)

Thus closely monitoring such events, cooperating on global fronts to limit global warming. In this India's target to limit emission as pledged during COP 26 is significant. Global players should also try to deal with rising temperature and MHW.

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? (250 words) 15

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Oil palm is one of the most consumed oil, especially in fast food joints. However, India imports around 95% of palm oil and this increases import bill for us.

Oil palm cultivation

1. It is a plantation crop usually grown in Indonesia and Malaysia
2. It requires heavy rainfall, high temperature and humidity to grow.
3. Soil should be fertile and able to retain water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Due to rising import bill, India is trying to reduce its dependency on imported oil palm.

India should promote large scale cultivation :-

1. To meet ever rising demand of oil palm.
2. India has launched National Mission on Edible oil and Oil Palm
3. This can reduce import duties
4. It will also improve position of farmers as palm oil is high in demand in global market and is a cash crop.
5. Oil palm it also has a high shelf life and can be used in preservatives

However, there is another side to this discussion.

India should not promote oil palm

<1> Oil palm cultivation can shift focus away from other oil seeds like soyabean and groundnut.

<2> Oil palm is a water guzzling crop and can reduce fertility of soil and cause soil salinization and soil erosion

<3> Oil palm is rich in saturated fats and transfats which is bad for health and can cause obesity, hypertension, etc.

Thus, oil palm cultivation should be done in India to reduce import depen However, policy focus should be on diversifying sources of oil to promote farmer's welfare and health of citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per the latest assessment Report 6 - IPCC, the Hindukush, Himalayas and Karakoram (HKHK) are losing their glaciers at fast rate ~~upto~~ Between 1970 - 2020 - it lost 15%. Further, upto 2100 it will lose 35% more. This will have widespread impact on India's water security.

Implication :-

1. As per the report India will face flood situation upto 2060s
2. This can cause inundation of land, loss of biodiversity
3. It can also affect communities dependent on rivers for agriculture

4. Ganga plains and Indus plains where farming is predominant will suffer the most.

5. It will also cause loss of life and property eg- Kosi river, Assam-Brahmaputra

6. Post 2060s there is a threat of drought

7. This will impact agriculture-dependent on rivers especially in northern plains.

8. It will also cause issues to drinking water and lead to water scarcity and cause issues with ~~nav~~ inland navigation

Thus, India will be severely impacted - not just by flooding and droughts - but also by change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in hydrological cycle (monsoon) and carbon budget, thus exacerbating climate change through albedo.

Steps to be taken

1. Need to closely monitor changes in Himalayan cryosphere.
2. coastal communities should be made aware about effects of pollution of rivers and how it can affect in long run.
3. Global powers should coordinate with NGOs to limit climate change

Recently at COP 26, India pledged carbon neutrality by 2070 and 45% reduction in carbon emission. These are steps in the right direction.

Global players should also take a leaf out of this book in order to ensure that SDG-1, 2, 3, 13, 17 gets fulfilled

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The rising global warming and sea surface temperature has vast impact on the oceans which constitute 70% of the planet. It leads to deadly trio of warming, acidification and deoxygenation which impact not only marine life but also terrestrial life.

ocean warming :-

1. It is the rising sea surface temperature due to global warming
2. As per IPCC - so far 1-2°C have already risen.

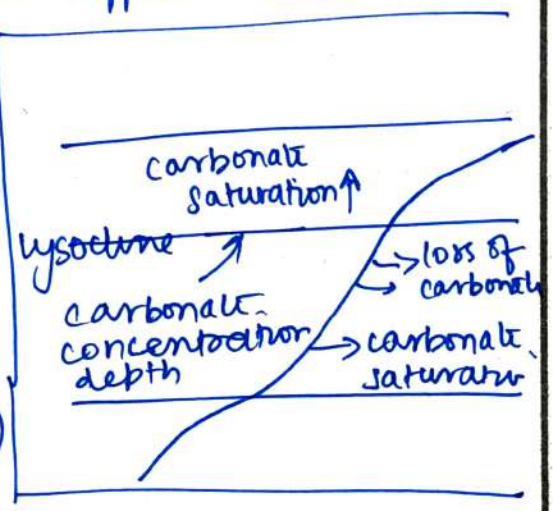
Impact

1. coral destruction
2. affects biodiversity
3. causes rise in sea level
4. Extreme weather events.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ocean acidification

1. As the global green house gas emission increases - ocean the biggest carbon sink - ~~Absord~~ absorbs excess CO_2.
2. This lead to variation in pH of the ocean and can affect ocean temperature and pH.
3. Affects the CCD (carbonate concentration depth)



4. This leads to loss of calcium carbonate of corals as the level rises and corals enter zone of unsaturation.

Ocean deoxygenation :

1. This is the dead zones in marine environment caused due to eutrophication.

2. Due to high biological & chemical oxygen demand (BOD, COD) of pollutants, released into the ocean there is a dearth of oxygen.
3. This causes death of marine flora and fauna.

Steps to be taken

1. Countries should come together to address issues related to ocean
2. Carbon emission should be reduced and coal should be phased out. Instead ~~electric~~ alternate sources of energy should be used
3. Incidents of oil spills should be taken care of using oilzapper and MARPOL.

All these measures and more can help to achieved SDG 14 and 13 for marine environment and climate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Tribals in India constitute 8.6% of the population (as per 2011 census). Their health is a cultural construct and due to their low literacy level, isolation, etc they are vulnerable to diseases and have poor healthcare facilities.

Issues faced :-

1. Nutritional deficiency :-

1.1 Tribals lack protein and other vitamins and this has led to kwashiorkar.

1.2 It has also led to high infant (IMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)

NFHS 5 :

	general	tribal
IMR :	35	41 : 1000
U5MR :	41	50 : 1000

2. Sanitation :-

2.1 Lacking in proper toilets and sources of water are polluted

2.2 WASH practices are poor. eg Sahariya tribe

3. Non communicable disease

3.1 Heart disease and diabetes is common

4. Communicable disease

4.1 Malaria in Irulas, Todas

4.2 TB and COVID-19 in Orissa tribes due to lack of treatment facility and lack of knowledge

5. Vaccination

5.1 They are also averse to vaccines and UIP programmes Thus, polio is also rampant.

5.2 During COVID they fled from villages to avoid getting jabbed.

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Measures :-

1. Proper communication is required - ~~Good~~ this can be done by choosing literate members of their society

2. ANANAYA initiative - of government can promote traditional ayurvedic medicines.

3. Eklavyea Ashram schools and Anganwadis can be used to increase knowledge about sanitation and disease awareness.

4. Cleaning up of public sources of water can also help to improve health outcome.

Further primary healthcare centres should be set up possibly with tribal ~~leader~~ doctors/nurses at the helm. This can help to address health issues faced by tribals.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

India's political participation has been low. In the 17th Lok Sabha only 14% are women. While this is an improvement over 1950s when 2% were women, a lot more needs to be done. 'Reservation' has been forwarded as a solution.

Efficacy of reservation

1. 1/3rd reservation in Panchayat/Municipalities has led to 40% local governments having women at helm.
   eg. Barkhedi Abdullah - Bhakti Sharma

2. This has also promoted women's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

economic and social position.

3. Reservation has also been modeled in Parliament and judiciary to emulate similar success stories.

4. Women in politics can also address more social problems and focus on education and health

5. It also leads to sensitization of issues like rape and dowry especially in the judiciary

However, it is not a panacea.

Failure of reservation to ensure political participation

1. Instances of 'Sarpanch pati' where husband or father hold reins of power
2. Sterotypising of women's role - relegated to domestic sphere
3. Face with burden of home work and professional duty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Ingrained patriarchy and misogyny
This has even led to low score on Gender gap index (2022) where India ranked 135/146.

Measures and Way forward :-

1. Reservation and affirmative action should be accompanied by social reforms and attitudinal change
2. Educational and nutritional outcomes should be looked after of a woman and girl child - eg. POSHAN, ICDS
3. Schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Sukanya Samridhi Yojana can help to address son-meta preference

Further, reservation should be introduced in judiciary so that more students take up education of law. This can lead to political, social and economic empowerment of women and fulfil SDGs.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2208)

Name of Candidate	KASHMIRA SANKHE		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	1356950
Center		Date	6/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently in the Conference of Parties (COP-26) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) India has committed to 'Panchamrit' targets - including net zero by 2070. In this regard 'green budgetting' is gaining traction

GREEN BUDGETING :-

- It means making room for reciepts and expenditure on account of green technology + investment in green projects.
- It is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation + enabling budgetary framework in

the following ways :-

(1) carbon tax of petrol & diesel - to fund green projects

(2) Promotion of e-vehicles by providing incentives & disincentives in the form of a green tax or higher road tax on conventional vehicles

(3) Battery swapping policy announced in Budget 2022-23 is also a step towards this

(4) Sovereign green bonds have also been announced for resources & funding

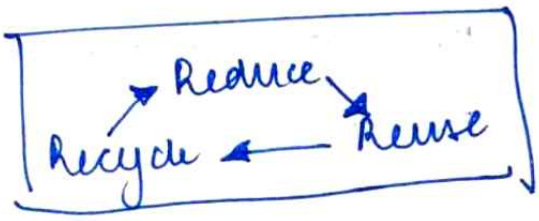
(5) Ethanol & methanol blending in petrol & diesel as well as utilization of biogass or compressed biogass.

Green budgeting can help us achieve sustainable development goals - 1, 2, 13, 7 by 2030 and thus an effective budgetary framework, research and development etc is the need of the hour

2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associa with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circ economy in India. (150 words)

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख की साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर कीजिए।

circular economy refers to the proc of reuse and recycling. In a circul economy, the waste / by-products of one process can be used as input i another.



NEED :-

1. Plastic pollution of nearly 4 million tonnes generated annually

2. Can help to create job opportuni

3. Pollution by plastic & other rel wastes are responsible for ground water contamination & river pollution - even affecting India's marine biodiversity

4. Recently - dumping of rubber ~~tyre~~ tyres has become an issue

air pollution as well

CHALLENGES → 1) lack of collection of plastic due to poor segregation

2) hazardous substances threaten health & working conditions (eg. e waste contains heavy metals)

3) technologies needed to make waste products reusable are costly.

MEASURES.

1. The e-waste & plastic waste management rules provide for producer responsibility & waste segregation
2. Corporate social Responsibility [CSR] can be roped in

Thus, the circular economy can not only address economic problems but also environmental problems and so steps should be taken to promote it.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, the Parliament passed the Major Port Authorities ~~Act~~ Bill, 2021 & president assented it. It seeks to provide greater autonomy & flexibility to major ports.

FEATURES :-

1. Abolition of Port trusts - which had fallen prey to political interference and corruption
2. Autonomy given to private players and using Public-Private Partnership models.
3. Corporate Social Responsibility can also contribute to port development
4. Landlord model adopted in Jawaharlal

Nehru port - by which government owned port property is handled by private entities.

5. Port Trust will be replaced by Boards will have representation of State governments and private entities

Challenges
- services can become costly.
- Crony capitalism
- non transparent bidding process

Thus, the bidding process should be kept transparent & fair to avoid rent seeking & crony capitalism. Further projects like Sagarmala & PM-Gati Shakti can also boost port development.

Increasing the share of rail freight in the overall modal mix could present a golden opportunity for India to shift to an efficient freight paradigm. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

समग्र मोडल मिक्स में माल ढुलाई में रेलवे की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने से भारत को एक कुशल माल ढुलाई प्रतिमान में स्थानांतरित होने का एक सुनहरा अवसर प्राप्त हो सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

currently the logistic ~~sector~~ cost in India is high - at around 14% of GDP. A country that has an ambitious target of $5 ~~bill~~ trillion by 2025 should focus of diversifying modal mix. In this context - railway and increasing share of freight can play a big role.

current problems with modal mix

1. dominated by roads (~50% +)
2. cross subsidisation - due to populist measures
3. high logistic cost affects export competitiveness
4. affects make in India programme.

HOW ↑" IN THE SHARE OF RAIL FREIGHT CAN PRESENT GOLDEN ~~OPROP~~ OPPORTUNITY

1. Railway utilized less fuel - almost

~~2.15/t~~ 1.5 tonne / litre as opposed to road 2 tonne / litre

2. Thus it is more economical

3. Further, transport of bulk goods is faster as there is not problems of traffic induced delays.

4. This can bring down the cost of goods and thus increase export competitiveness → export-led growth can be acheived.

MEASURES / WAY AHEAD :-

1. Leveraging Sagarmala, Bharatmala & PM Gati Shakti to improve rail connectivity to ports & hinterlands

2. Incentivising transport from rail.

3. Improving rail infrastructure by leveraging IT infrastructure & new technologies

Thus, increasing share of rail freight presents a golden opportunity for Indian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. **(150 words) 10**

किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

In the post pandemic, recovery is being spearheaded by the government's investment in infrastructure of capital assets. In this regard National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) is an important programme.

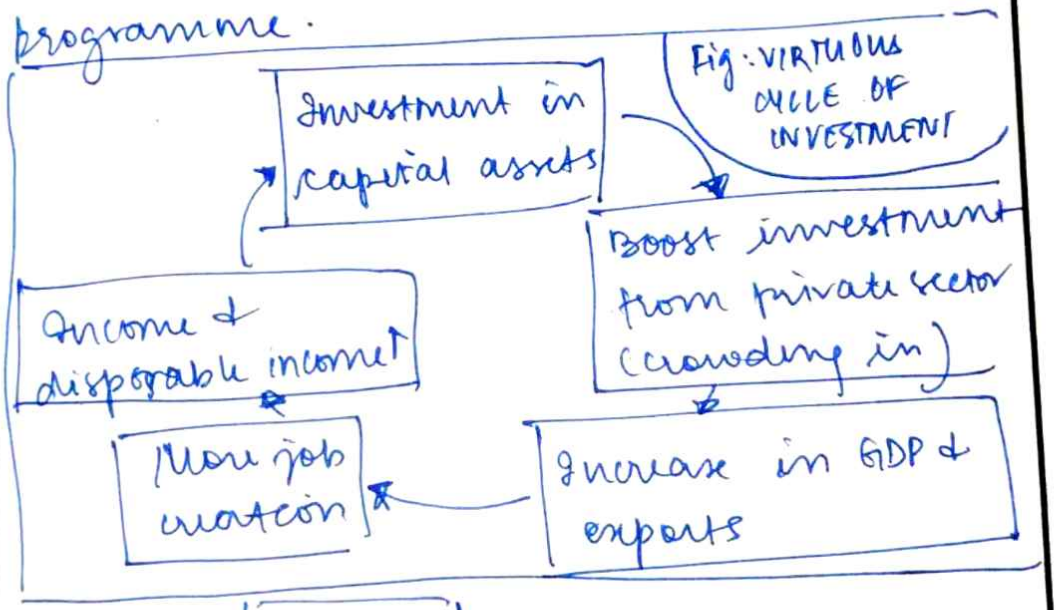


Fig: VIRTUOUS CYCLE OF INVESTMENT

NMP : FEATURES

1. Seeks to monetize core infrastructure like road, port, rail, airport, etc

2. Investment from retail investors + institutional investors

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Retail investor | Institutional investor | Foreign investor

pool money

REIT / INVIT

raise money

invest in brown field project

SIGNIFICANCE

1. profits share among investors
2. can efficiently manage infrastructure and maintain
3. can invest in new highway construction
4. Free up government and increase revenue to invest in social infra-structure or new physical infrastructure

It also helps to reach our dis-investment targets set at about ₹80000 crore this year and promote inclusive development through investment of generated revenue in health & education sector to ensure - 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'

taken ...

भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति ... निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

As per the ~~Council~~ Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) - unemployment levels have risen to around 7% in the month of July, 2022. In this context, National Employment Policy is the need of the hour.

NEED :—

National Employment Policy

Rural

1) can boost rural economy
2) reap demographic dividend
3) Improve agriculture sector output by leveraging MGNREGA

Urban

1) In post pandemic period - urban youth have seen massive job losses
2) National urban livelihood mission focuses of entrepreneurship + not unskilled ...

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

THINGS TO BE KEPT IN MIND DURING FORMULATION

1. Focus should be not only on wage employment, but also self employment
2. Should meet aspirations of educated youth
3. Focus should be on skill development and industrial sector (currently skilled youth are only 13%)
4. Should also factor in flexible work hours for women workers.
5. Special needs of SC, disabled, etc should be factored in - higher wages, use of braille, etc.
6. Floor wage should not be below state's minimum wage and ensure social security benefits

National Employment Policy can promote inclusive development if the formulation keeps the things in mind & promote inclusive growth.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Planning for the potential long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture needs to be prioritised to mitigate threats it poses to India's food security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों को कम करने के लिए, कृषि पर इसके संभावित दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों की योजना बनाने को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to the Climate vulnerability Index - German watch - India ranks 7th globally. With Indian agriculture being heavily dependent on rain & vagaries of rainfall, planning for long term impact of climate change threats is important.

LONG TERM IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Frequent droughts and floods can cause crop failure.
2. Global warming is linked with increased incidence of locust attack & pest attack
3- can lead to food insecurity.

As per Global Food security index - Economist Impact - India ranks 71/113 countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Socio economic conditions of farmers will worsen & suicides can rise due to income & debt trap

MEASURES NEEDED TO BE TAKEN:

1. Promote drip irrigation / sprinkler irrigation → reduces water consumption by ~30% & electricity consumption ~10 to 20%

2. Promote agro-biodiversity. Steps like GIAHS (Agriculture Heritage Sites) in Koraput, Kashmir, is the right step.

3. Focus on use of technologies - geoimaging, drone technology & weather forecasting

4. Promoting organic farming

5. Farm mechanisation - tractors - can increase output → ↑ farmer's income

Thus, planning for potential long term impacts of climate change on agriculture & its threat to food security can be managed if proper steps are taken

सामना की जा रही विभिन्न समस्याओं के आलोक में, भारत में एक पुनर्नामित और आवश्यकता आधारित पी.डी.एस. की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Public distribution system (PDS) deals with the storage, transport & distribution from farmgates to fair price shops / ration shops. It is an important scheme to address food security in India.

ISSUES FACED BY PDS :-

1. Lack of scientific storage → ruin of grains/fruits → post-harvest losses (~₹92000 crore)

2. Open ended procurement → increases food subsidy bill & burden on government.

3. Transportation - techniques/methods and transportation cost.

4. Excessive focus on food security rather than on nutritional security

Thus, on account of the threat to food security and low ranking of India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in various health indices like Global hunger index (101/116 rank) - there is a need for revamped PDS

REVAMPED PDS

1. using IT infrastructure for tracking & surveillance
2. using modern storage techniques like cold storage for prolonging shelf life
3. Diversification of MSP - to encourage growing of coarse cereals & pulses
4. Promoting decentralised procurement system by states.
5. Incorporation of PDS with PM POSHAN SHAKTI - and using local grain/food eg. Gooseberry in Assam

Given the importance of PDS in achieving SDG-1,2 it is important to have a revamped & need based PDS.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Land titling is an important issue plaguing the land reforms initiative of the government for ensuring a redistributive justice - Recently, an announcement has been made regarding of shifting from presumptive to conclusive.

PRESUMPTIVE	VS	CONCLUSIVE
→ based on past records of transaction		→ giving title to the rightful ~~infer~~ inheritor of land
→ land may not be of the person the title is being awarded to		→ based on past ownership
→ can lead to manipulation of document		

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NEED FOR SHIFT :-

1. Can reduce litigations related to land.
2. Land acquisition for various infrastructure projects - dams, roads, etc can be speeded up.
3. Rightvaluation for the land can be established.
4. Compensation recieved would be commensurate of amount of land that is leased or acquired.

Challenges

1. Determining rightful heir in case there is none
2. Valuation issues (under valued or overvalued)
3. Can create more litigation.

There is a need to do village level surveys by leveraging technologies & make integrated land records to address issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. (150 words) 10

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

In the global context, rise of crude oil prices in the backdrop of Russia - Ukraine war has spelt the need for diversifying energy needs. Methanol blending is one of the technologies to achieve this.

METHANOL BLENDING - BENEFITS :- Energy Security

1. Methanol economy - or methyl alcohol - is the backbone of hydrogen fuel
2. Can reduce dependence on petrol & diesel by 10-20%
3. Can be sourced from coal-bed methane or biogass

Economic prosperity

1. Savings on fuel import can reduce our current account deficit (CAD)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Methanol - sourced from sugarcane or starch based crops - can have economic implications for farmers → doubling farmer's income

3. Can reduce carbon emissions & help use achieve paris targets.

CHALLENGES :-

1. Engines need to be able to run on methanol blended fuel

2. Ethanol blending has reached only 8% blending

3. High prices of sugarcane & ↑ GST rates increase cost

4. Can damage engines if engine is not optimized.

There is a need to address the various challenges by investing in research and development, diversifying sources for methanol, and reduce GST rates to boost methanol economy.

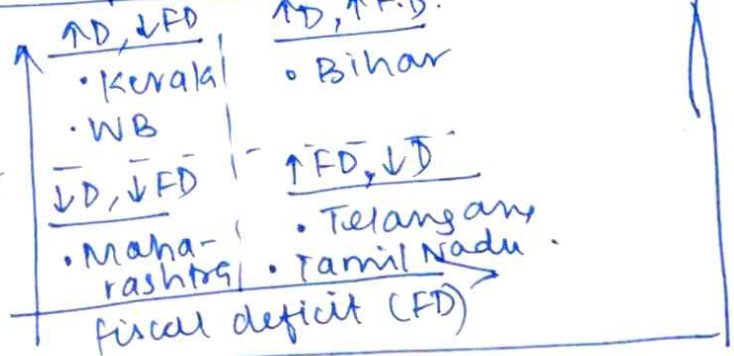
anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, RBI has released a report on state finances that are reeling under the pressure from pandemic induced lockdown, lack of revenue generation and low GST compensation cess, etc.

FIG: RBI report on debt & fiscal deficit



STATE FINANCES V/S CENTRE FINANCES

1. Unlike the centre which can borrow from the market and

foreign entities, State source of finance is limited.

2. Limit on central government is set by FRBM Act -2003 (Parliament)

3. Limit on state finance - can borrow only from within India & market (WMA) However, states having outstanding loan on centre need to ask centre's permission. T bills are not allowed

4. Further, GST has reduced financial autonomy & revenue as many state taxes got subsumed. & Denial of centre to give adequate compensation also became a point of contention

However, given the role states have to play in implementation of policies and in maintaining pandemic, centre has taken steps to improve state finance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Under FRBM Act - limit of 3% increased to 4% and additional 0.5% on bringing power sector reform

2. In 2017, state PSU & government can borrow from foreign entity, in that case centre is guarantor.

3. Union Budget 2022-23 - financial assistance to states of almost ₹1 lakh crore (from '23) - for a 50 year interest free loan

4. Extention of GST compensation till 2027. Further, untied nature of funds need to be increased and state should given financial autonomy with respect to taxes. Petrol & liquor disel should be brought under GST. So this can bring state finances out of the red & improve fiscal federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Digital inclusivity is at the heart of inclusive growth & development. In this regard, the digital governance & digital economy model adopted by the union government is a significant step towards inclusivity.

PROGRESS IN INDIA'S DIGITAL REVOLUTION :

1. PM-Jan Dhan Yojana) JDY accounts.
   - ~~Recently~~ 15 lakh crore have been opened until 2022
   - It has helped government to provide direct benefit transfer, transfer of subsidies, etc.
   - Women empowerment has been an important pillar of JDY.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Has promoted rural entrepreneurship and household savings have increased

2. BHIM - Unified Payment Interface
- Launched by National Payment corporation of India
- Has given boost to cashless economy and digital technologies. Also being considered to be adopted in other countries.
- Recently UPI - Lite & UPI 123 has been launched
- e-RUPI launched by the Prime Minister has also been an important initiative.

3. PM-WANI - Public access of wifi

All these initiatives have led to low cost & easy access to digital services and internet.

LESSONS LEARNT :-

1. Digital technologies & connectivity can

lead to empowerment of sections - women, children.

2. can reduce problems related to black money

3. can lead to improved socio-economic status

Challenges remain

1. Digital illiteracy - according to Deloitte report only 10% literacy in India

2. Lack of digital infrastructure

3. Poor penetration - only 14% people in rural area use internet (42% - urban)

There is a need to address challenges through initiatives like BharatNet, cheap internet access, mobile phones, etc. to boost the digital economy in times of Industrial Revolution 4.0

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges?

अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं? **(250 words) 15**

India's demographic dividend is set to reach its peak in around 2060. There is a need to ensure that they are adequately skilled to contribute positively to economic growth. Thus, there is a need to create well paying - high productive jobs

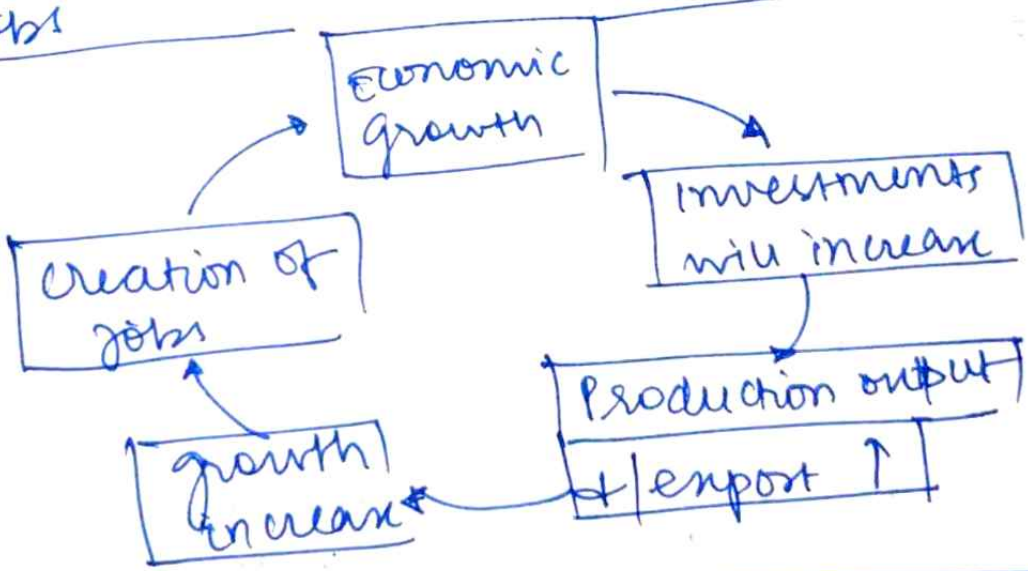


Fig: Virtuous cycle of job creation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However job creation has many challenges.

CHALLENGES :

1. Lack of focus on skill training for dropouts - Formal training in India = 2% ; South Korea = 96%
2. Focus on wage employment, rather than self employment (eg. MGNREGA)
3. Policy instability - of government & taxation (retrospective) has deterred investment → low jobs
4. Low employability of graduates - only about 20-30% are employable
5. Government investment ~~of~~ in physical capital & social infrastructure is lacking. eg. education budget only around 2.5% & health budget around 1.6% of GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Lack of investment in research & development [GERD: GDP = 1.7%]

MEASURES :-

1. Promoting vocational training through ITIS (Technical institutes)

2. Promoting startup culture through ease of doing business, easy entry & exit (Chakravarty problem)

3. Promoting Institute of eminence like IITs which are islands of excellence and foreign faculties.

4. Removal of retrospective & regressive taxation to make investment environment more conducive

5. On job training for new graduates & skill upgradation

& Further, there is a need to increase investment in R&D to atleast 2% of GDP - inorder to capitalize of demographic dividend.

14. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in e
promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Dis
(250 word

हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण
निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are specif
designated areas / enclaves in a coun
where customs duty and other tari
are nil. They promote employmen
economic activity, investment &
infrastructure.

EVOLUTION OF (SEZ)

1. 1st SEZ or Export zone in Kand
1965 (1st in Asia)
↓
2. followed by SEEPZ in Santacruz
Mumbai
↓
3. currently around 320 SEZ all
the country.

POTENTIAL

1. It has played a significant
role in export promotion. In 20
(before SEZ Act) - export was $25

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

now it has reached around ₹6 lakh crore (in 2020-21)

2. It has provided employment to around 25 lakh people & investment of ₹5-10 lakh crore

This shows their immense potential in export promotion. However, there are still many challenges - as Indian export : global export is stagnated at 2%

CHALLENGES

[I] Taxation challenges

1. Sunset clause of 10 years on duty free trading introduced recently
2. Minimum Alternate Tax is charged (MAT)
3. Domestic tariff Area still charge tariff on import

[II] Approach

1. unlike China model - many number of small SEZ have been established.

2. Most of SEZ located in hinterland with poor port connectivity

(III) Regulatory challenge

1. Lack of dedicated courts
2. Delay in land acquisition.
3. High litigations → delay.

[IV] External challenge

1. SEZ of China, Vietnam are more successful & profited
2. FTA (free trade agreements) have reduced their significance

There is a need to adopt recommendations of Baba Kalyani committee who has ~~put~~ denoted them as 3E (Economic & Employment Enclave), export specialisation, promotion of industrial sector, infrastructure development, etc. to address the many challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

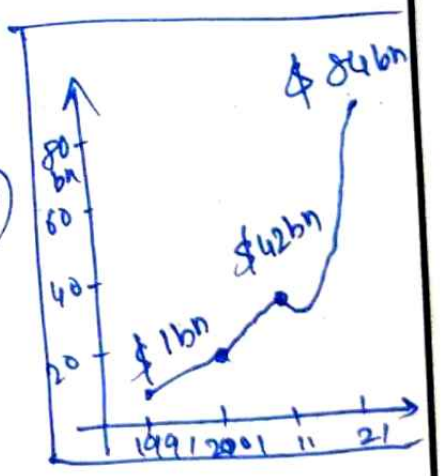
15. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

In the backdrop of the Balance of payment (BOP) crisis in 1991, India went for economic reforms in the form of liberalisation. In the last three decades of liberalisation many lessons have been learnt.

RESULT - POSITIVE

1. Increase in FDI (foreign direct investment) from ~1 bn (1991) to ~84 bn (2021)



2. Increase in jobs in service sector & service sector has shown immense growth

3. Import diversification - provided more choice of quality & price to consumers

4. Indian exports recently hit $400 bn mark and it has been thanks to liberalisation & export promotion.

However, not all has been well.

NEGATIVE RESULTS :-

Fig: Performance-Sectors

1. Agriculture sector has declined from ~30% to just 18% of GVA

2. Industrial sector has seen stagnation

3. India is witnessing stagflation, low growth & jobless growth.

Unemployment rate of 6.1% was at a 40 years high in 2019. (PLFS report)

4. Low output from agriculture has led to migration of workers out of agriculture - but service sector has not been able to absorb.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Industrial sector - capital intensive rather than labour intensive (eg automobile favored over textile industry)

6. Rent seeking has increased - recently BSNL is being rescued due to unviable dues. Telecom sector has been one of the crony lit sectors.

7. Economic inequality according to Oxfam - 10% population holds 3/4 of wealth.

Thus, the result has been mixed largely due to half baked policy and on account of lack of protection to domestic industries, undutilization of FTA, etc. There needs to be protection of domestic industries & normal duty structures to compensate for the negative results.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The dairy industry in India ranks 1st in milk production & 2nd in export. It has provided viable livelihood option for the population & extra income along with inclusive growth

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SECTOR :-

1. Women empowerment : around 70% workers in animal husbandry & dairying are women in comparison to 30% in agriculture

2. Additional income & insurance against crop failure & in time of agriculture off season

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Employment opportunities for rural youth.

4. Health outcomes :

- rich in protein, milk is an important component of diet - especially young children - calcium, iron, etc
- can address anemia & obesity

5- Integrated farming system.

CHALLENGES :-

- challenge from external / international competition -
  eg. milk from Australia & New Zealand
- Lack of indigenous breeds used.
  eg. Dharwad cattle & Manda
- Branding & marketing is still lagging behind and quality issues over SPS (Sanitary & phyto sanitary) are common.
- Poor milk yield due to low quality of cattle

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Diseases like foot mouth disease & Brucellosis + lack of vaccinations

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

1. Promotion of indigenous breeds - Sindhi, Dharwad
2. vaccination under E-Pashu haat & pashu sanjeevani programme
3. Rashtriya Gokul Mission - promotion of artificial insemination
4. Credit facility to FPO & SHG - Mudra loans etc.

Further, connectivity through Kisan rail, Krishi Udan and branding infrastructure in plug & play mode has helped the dairying sector and led to an equitable & inclusive rural development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम.एस.पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Ashok Dalwai committee had recommended many measure to ensure doubling of farmer's income by 2022. There is an imperative to create value chains rather than rely on MSP regime to achieve this.

Current MSP & subsidy regime

- MSP announced on around ~~24~~ 23 crops
- Further subsidies like urea & nutrient subsidy and subsidies on electricity for pumping out water is given.
- Fallout of this system
  - Monaroppuy
  - Soil fertility lost
  - Water logging & water scarcity
  - high subsidy bill of around 26.5 lakh crore

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The investment in agriculture is at around ₹2 lakh crore whereas subsidy at ₹6.5 lakh crore. Further benefits from this subsidies accrue mainly to large farmers and increase socio-economic inequalities.

Need to create value chains :-

1. Backward linkage:-

1.1. Promoting Farmer producer organization - (FPO) which will increase bargaining power of farmers for inputs

1.2 Use of technologies - Soil health card, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agriculture Extention service, drones etc.

1.3 Providing high yield seeds + promoting micro irrigation + mechanisation to ↑ production.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Forward linkages :-

2.1 Promoting agri-market infrastructure

2.2 transportation → Kisan Rath
→ Kisan Udan
→ Kisan Saathi, etc

2.3 Food processing industries - can help reduce post harvest losses & increase value of goods.

2.4 use of technologies like tracking, geo imaging, etc

2.5. Providing credit to farmers & allowing out of APMC mandi trading.

Thus, while MSP and subsidies are important short term measures, they do not address structural problems with agriculture. This can happen only through value chain formation which can lead to doubling farmer income in a sustainable way.

constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain ... (250 words) 15
suitable solutions as well.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के दो स्तंभों अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के मध्य एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में कृषि-खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Food processing Industry (FPI) are those industries that use agricultural produce as inputs inorder to add value, increase shelf life and reduce post harvest losses. They form a link between agriculture & industry

CONSTRAINTS FACED

Backward

1. Many of the inputs are perishable - lack of speedy transport causes losses
2. Setting up FPI is

Forward link

1. Transport & logistic connectivity is costly (14% of GDP)
2. Problem of branding & marketing - costly & lack expertise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

costly due to land, labour & capital

3. Quality of agriculture produce is a major determinant

4. Lack of financed funding due to low banking + insurance penetration

5. Price fluctuation of inputs

3 Quality issues. eg. Maggi was pulled up for mercury contaminant.

4. Access + visibility is supermarket of small FPI as compared to large established ones like Haldiram

Thus, there is issues with the agri-food supply chain systems from farmgate to industry.

SOLUTIONS :-

1. Pre-agriculture :-

- Supply chain for inputs - fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, etc should be streamlined.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Post farming :-
- improve storage - infrastructure
- cold chain infrastructure
- using road, rail + waterways to reduce cost + time (eg. Kisan Udan, Kisan Rail, etc)

3. FPI :-
- Setting up of machinery, labour, etc.
- Easy credit to FPO - under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund - + PM Krishi Sampada / Matsya Sampada Yojana
- Plug + play model for branding + packaging.

Many steps have been taken by the government to revive the agri-food supply chain which boosts economy but also provide food security + farmers security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agricultural yield and farmer's income. Comment. In this context, discuss the measures that can be undertaken to enhance India's agriculture storage capacity. **(250 words) 15**

पर्याप्त भंडारण अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता का कृषि उपज और किसान की आय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की कृषि भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's post harvest losses - due to inadequate quality & capacity of storage amounted to ₹ 92800 crore in 2020. This has spurred the government to take adequate measures to improve storage.

current situation
1. Cover & plinth technique used
2. Storage methods are obsolete
3. Leads to rat infestation, humid/moisture contamination, so on.
4. Affects quality & standards of food.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How adequate storage infrastructure has bearing on yield & farmer's income :-

1. Good quality seeds (uncontaminated) can improve yield.
2. Can reduce post harvest losses of farmer who can sell more
3. It also addresses food scarcity of the economy.
4. Can be used for food processing → increasing value → increasing farmer income.

Measures :-

1. should move away from ~~cover~~ & plinth (CAP)
2. Should invest in cold chain infrastructure - especially in the preservation of meat & fish

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Improving transportation + connectivity to decrease delay in transport - by building roads, rail connection

4. It can even improve export competitiveness

5. Recently Warehousing Depository Recieps used by farmers to exchange or trade surplus / deficit recieps

6. integration of agriculture markets through e-NAM.

Thus, adequate storage infrastructure can benefit the backward + forward sectors of agriculture + improve yield + farmer's income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Owing to rapid depletion of water resources, there is an urgent need to increase water use efficiency. In this context, discuss the status of irrigation in India and challenges faced. Also, suggest suitable measures to address the challenges. **(250 words) 15**

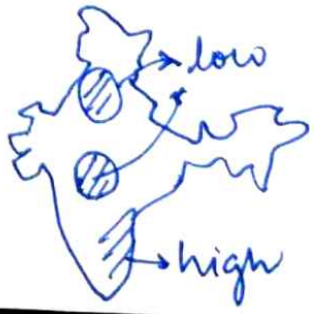
जल संसाधनों के तीव्र ह्रास को देखते हुए, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सिंचाई की स्थिति और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Water is a vital resource - especially in agriculture. Around 89% of surface water & 91% of groundwater is used by agriculture. So, depleting water resources has a direct bearing on food security and this calls for increase in water use efficiency, through irrigation.

STATUS OF IRRIGATION IN INDIA

1. Only 42% of land is irrigated
2. Rest 52% depends on rainfall.

Eg- water use efficiency



margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. water sourced from water table is most predominant in punjab & haryana

4. Other methods are - tank irrigation well irrigation & canal irrigation

5. Microirrigation is low.

6. Excessive irrigation has caused soil salination soil fertility loss & water pollution + eutrophication

7. electricity subsidy provided for pumping out water → loss of state exchequer & revenue.

MEASURES :-

1. adoption of micro-irrigation
   - drip
   - sprinkler
   - fogger
   - emitter.

↓

can reduce water consumption by 30-50% & electricity consumption by 10-20%

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Reviving traditional water management structures like johars, Bundhs & baolis.

3. Water harvesting through creation of watershed areas - here MGNREGA can be leveraged

4. New technologies like Hydroponics aeroponics - used minimum water

5. River interlinking - eg. Ken - Betwa can give water to MP & Rajasthan's drought affected area,

6. Drones can be used for irrigation.

Thus, many technologies & innovations can improve irrigation usage in agriculture which will make it sustainable, resilient & save water.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	KASHMIRA SANKHE		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1356950
Center		Date	25/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste system in India is based on hierarchical structure, rules of marriage + occupation that is ascribed based on one's caste. In India it is one of the key drivers of poverty + inequality

CASTE RELATION TO POVERTY :-

- As per a study around 50% of SC (Scheduled caste) / dalit are below poverty line
- Education status among SC is also low at 60% as compared to national average of 75%
- Further the COVID-19 pandemic + lockdown has affected the SC and other backward castes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

more disproportionately than general category

INEQUALITY

1. The jajmani system based on ascribed occupation cause historical inequality
2. Around 97% of manual scavengers in India are SC.
3. Recently, Marathas have risen up due to inequality in education & employment and have been claiming reservation

The government in response has provided many safeguards like Article 15 and 16(4) and prevention of atrocities (1989) act to ensure reduction in poverty & inequality and promote their upliftment

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए।

women are often relegated to the confines of domestic sphere where they perform the role of a housewife, voluntary care giver for children, old age people, etc. Recently, there has been a debate for recognizing unpaid work of women.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY :-

(1) As per a recent study - women's unpaid labour accounts for 40% of GDP

(2) Recognition will boost confidence → boost economic status → boost decision making power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It will get accounted for in country's GDP and help government frame adequate policies

(4) Unpaid work in care for children & old age can be replaced with child care & oldage care facilities

CHALLENGES

(1) Difficult & arduous task of counting & regulating

(2) Can affect traditional family system if it comes to be seen as an economic action (job)

(3) Will justify & cement women's role in domestic life.

Economic empowerment of women can be done through education & other employment opportunities till the time that unpaid work recognition is being debated

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

As per a study by Economic Survey (2018-19), India is currently enjoying the bulge in demographic dividend (15-59), which is stated to peak at around 2041 when Indias 60% population will be in this decile. Thus, this time is narrowing.

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYABILITY

(1) Lack of education: during COVID19 pandemic, nearly 200 million children dropped from school.

(2) Lack of formal training: in India only 13% youth are trained in national field - of which only 2% are formally trained (South Korea = 98%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Gender divide: In nutrition, education & employment as well as equal pay

(4) Digital divide: most stark with respect to rural & urban

	rural	urban
access to internet	14%	45%

MEASURES

(1) Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Yojana for bringing girls back into education system.

(2) Formal skilling - Indian Technical Institutes.

(3) Self employment opportunities through Start up India & cheap credit facility

India needs to tap into its narrowing demographic dividend in order to achieve inclusive & sustainable growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Population control measures are tools employed to limit growth of population by using education, encouraging use of contraceptives & family planning. It started in India in 1952. However, its impact is more widespread on women.

CURRENT APPROACH :-

1. Overburdens women - as per a study while 4 lakh women undergo tubectomy - Only around 50000 men undergo vasectomy
2. Focus on contraceptive - but social acceptability is less.
3. Failed to address problems of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

low child sex ratio - 923:1000, female foeticide, low marriage age, etc.

HOW THIS CAN BE ADDRESSED :-

(1) Women empowerment
→ educational opportunities and nutritional strengthening
→ economic independence.

(2) Contraceptives should be promoted through socially engaging with stakeholders

(3) Need to move away from coercive measures.

(4) Empowering women by educating them about their sexual rights

Thus, an all round approach of engaging with various stakeholders can help address gendered impact of family planning & population control measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हद से अधिक प्रतिभा पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India's healthcare system is renowned worldwide for best practices and skilled doctors & nurses. However as per an OECD study India is exporting around 60000 doctors & 40000 nurses annually while its own healthcare system is reeling under poor doctor population ratio.

REASON FOR BRAIN DRAIN :-

(1) More opportunities for career progression in USA & Europe.

(2) Many nurses - find only low paying jobs in India - go to UAE & Saudi Arabia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

<3> Lack of adequate facilities & technologies here.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS

India's doctor : population is 1:1456 (WHO prescription is 1:1000)

So there is a need to control brain drain. Can be done by :-

<1> Offering alternate masters degrees in India

<2> Recognizing degrees obtained in Russia, Ukraine, etc.

<3> State of the art technology & promoting rural economy to boost rural expenditure on health

The National health policy, 2017 had envisioned increasing expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. This should also be undertaken to prevent brain drain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Swami Vivekanand had once said that the best thermometer to measure a country's progress is its treatment of its women. In this regard women entrepreneurship in India has progressed a huge deal but obstacles remain.

OBSTACLES.

* While we see many women entrepreneurs like Vinita Singh (Sugar cosmetics) - women face problems like: -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) unequal wage compared to male counterpart

(2) sexual harassment at workplace.

(3) social constraints - family pressure & personal responsibilities

(4) Lack of facilities like separate toilet & creche, etc.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS OBSTACLES

(1) Bring girls back into education - Kanya Shiksha Pravesh

(2) Promoting startup culture

(3) ensure equal wages through legislative backing

(4) Prevention of Sexual harassment (POSH) Act and Internal Complaints committee.

All the above measures can propel women into pursuing entrepreneurship and improve treatment of women & ensure progress

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are those workers belonging mainly to the informal sector who help out in other people's household chores. In India there are around 4.4 million domestic workers.

ISSUES FACED :-

(1) Unequal wages - as compared to male counterpart due to patriarchal mindset

(2) Lack of social security benefits - like pension, insurance & maternity benefits

(3) Sexual harassment in households where they work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Long working hours & often inhumane treatment

MEASURES TO EMPOWER THEM :-

(1) Providing universal social welfare schemes

(2) Registration of domestic workers & regulating such institution that provide formal employment. this institute can have grievance redressal mechanism for sexual misconducts

(3) Regulatory working hours

(4) ensuring equal wage payment

These measures can empower the 4.4 million strong workforce who contribute immensely to economic development by acting as cogs in the machine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, there had been an announcement by PM Modi about an important policy decision in the loop regarding increase in marriage age.

BENEFITS OF PROPOSAL :-

(1) can boost female education & promote higher education & graduation

(2) This can give economic empowerment to women → and boost decision making power

(3) Can reduce dowry deaths, child marriage, domestic violence, etc

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However, it is said to only be a symptomatic treatment because

1) will not automatically ensure more education
2) can lead to problem with regards age of consent
3) takes away woman's rights to marry at the age she wants (post-18 years)

WAY FORWARD :-

1. Education: focus on increasing gross enrollment ratio
2. Nutrition & health
   - fighting son meta preference
   - providing midday meals
   - reducing anemia
3. Employment
   - equal wages
   - creche + other infrastructure

The cause for gender inequality stems from deprooted social discrimination which can be addressed through above measures, while increasing marriage age is only symptomatic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There have been arguments that given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में, ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की आवश्यकता है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

There has been growing demand for caste based census as part of the 2021 census - to recognize the weakest of the weak and employ a targeted approach in their upliftment

NEED FOR CASTE BASED CENSUS :-

<1> Any public policy can be successful if target beneficiaries are numerically determined

<2> In Tamil Nadu, Arunthathiyar caste is still underrepresented in government services

<3> Sub categorization of OBC can be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

done and exclude elites from welfare programmes.

CHALLENGES :-

(1) It would be an arduous task

(2) Opposed by general category & upper caste due to exclusion from reservation policy.

(3) can lead to more social division into our social fabric.

(4) can lead to breach of 50% limit set by Indra Sawhney - 1992.

However, given the social & economic backwardness of the backward castes, a caste census becomes an imperative to ensure inclusive & equitable growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India's higher education system have been dominated by private sector and few public sector institutes. They have ensured quality & standard education while also increasing inequality.

NECESSITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN HIGHER EDUCATION :-

1) Institutes of Eminences & Islands of Excellence like Amity University & O.P. Jindal, etc.

2) Takes burden away from public universities

3) Can bring foreign faculties

4) Have low pupil : teacher ratio -

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focussed attention on each student

(b) State of the art research laboratory, faculty, etc.

ISSUES :-

(1) Can promote inequality - as fees is much higher

(2) Lack of oversight can make regulation difficult

(3) Can lead to nepotism & corruption

While private higher education are essential for educating Indian youth, a government regulation & oversight is necessary. Funding should be regulated & nepotism, corruption should be addressed.

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11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भुखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hunger in India is closely linked to poverty. The state of hunger situation has only worsened further during the pandemic when additional 400 million entered deep poverty.

CONCERN BY RECENT REPORTS :-

1. As per FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization) State of Food Security in India - around 500 million are hungry
2. As per NFHS (National Family Health Survey) - 5 : malnourish-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mort caused due to hunger is rampant

- anemia in 50% adolescent women
- stunting in 37% children
- wasting in 19%

3. Further, obesity & protein deficiency malnourishment is also rampant.

4. As per global hunger health index 2021 - India ranks 101/116 countries

Thus, adequate policy intervention is required to curb the menace of hunger & starvation.

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MEASURES :-

(1) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during pandemic & National Food Security - providing rations to poor & antyodaya household

(2) Fortification of grains with adequate minerals & vitamins to address anemia

(3) Supplying protein rich food like eggs, milk, meat, etc.

(4) Promoting midday meal & 'Mithi bhojan' to children.

(5) International cooperations under World Food Programme (WFP)

These interventions can end hunger & help India achieve SDG - 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Regionalism can be defined as feeling of solidarity and belongingness in a group of people of a specific region. It has been a force for unification and division in India.

MULTI DIMENSIONAL NATURE :-

<1> Geo cultural:-

1.1 arises from sense of alienation & dilution of culture

1.2 evident in Naga regional movement

ethnic identity → contact with outsider → exploitation + loss of culture →

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ demand for separate state → regionalism

(2) POLITICO-ECONOMIC

2.1 Due to migration from outside, resident youth are losing jobs

2.2 leads to provision of reservation eg. in Haryana

2.3 This has led to political movement in Maharashtra - against rickshawalahs from UP.

(3) PSYCHOLOGICAL

3.1 Due to psychological alienation

3.2 Disenchantment due to regional disparity

3.3 eg. tribals in Odisha & Dravid Nadu - due to linguistic issues.

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Given the multidimensional nature - solution also should be multidimensional.

MEASURES

1. SOCIO-CULTURAL: protecting ethnic identity & upholding their rights

2. ECONOMIC: providing employment opportunities to youth in various spheres and reservation.

3. POLITICAL: giving political representation in local bodies & legislatures, where they can voice opinion - eg. autonomous district council (Assam - Bodo, Karbi Anglong)

Further psychological pacification towards South Indian & receptive attitude can help prevent regionalism & promote national integration.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian brand of secularism is different from western one. Indian secularism promotes 'mutual coexistence' & room for reforms + state intervention, western one (negative secularism) is based on strict separation of power - 'mutual exclusion'. However this has weaked secularization.

WEAKENING OF SECULARIZATION :-

Secularization is the process by which member of different religious faiths are subject to similar laws like 'uniform civil code'.

However this has weakened :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Minority appeasement
eg Shah Bano case (1985)

2. Sabarimala - entry for women prohibited

3. Difficulty in imposing uniform civil code. UCC (Article 44)

4. Difficulty in promoting women's rights - eg. same minimum marriage age for girls ~~age~~ across religions

But, in some cases Indian secularism has allowed for reforms which has strengthened secularism.

STRENGTHENING OF SECULARISM :-

(1) Triple Talaq was abolished

(2) Jallikattu (animal cruelty)

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was banned.

(3) Hindu inheritance Law - judgement - women now enjoy property rights

(4) Untouchability could be abolished

(5) Sati, polygamy & child marriage was legally punished.

(6) Widow remarriage allowed

(7) Goa - 1st state to impose UCC.

Thus, it cannot be said that Indian secularism has weakened secularization, because at many places it has been strengthened. Indian brand of secularism stands by motto of 'VASUDAIVA KUTUMBAKAM'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal social protection refers to providing health insurance, maternity ~~bef~~ benefit, pension & post retirement care to all citizens irrespective of their socio-economic standing.

NEED FOR SUCH PROTECTION :-

(1) In India - 90% people are employed in informal & unorganized sector. Here, they do not enjoy social security benefits.

(2) Healthcare is not affordable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for all ; a universal health insurance can guarantee access to quality & affordable healthcare

(3) universal basic income can improve economic status of individuals and lead to economic resiliency.

(4) women will benefit greatly from such a service & protection as there is feminization of agriculture & feminization of old age.

CHALLENGES :-

(1) universal protection although supports equality, it goes against the tenets of equity

(2) huge burden on government exchequer

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(3) Can lead to misutilization of income by people eg. buying liquor or engaging in gambling

(4) MEASURES :-

(1) Instead weakest of weak & poorest should be included

(2) Rich & organized sector workers already enjoy EPFO, insurance etc they should be excluded

(3) employ digital technologies & direct benefit transfer to plug leakages

Government already provide Ayushman Bharat, National Food Security mission, Shram Yogi Man Dhan Yojana & PMKISAN which are modelled on universal social protection. This will ensure SDG-1,2 and inclusive development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Globalization' has been defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) as the integration of national economy to world economy. In recent times tribal regions have become arenas for globalization.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL IMPACT :-

POSITIVE

1. SOCIAL

1.1 Their social standing has increased and they are enjoying social benefits.

1.2 Language - Rung tribe saved their language Runglo through media

2. ECONOMIC

2.1 Selling of tribal products, MFP (minor forest produce) and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tribal arts on e-commerce platform

2.2. They practiced settled cultivation and moved away from hunting & gathering.

2.3 Traditional knowledge got recognition eg. Arogyapacha (Kani tribes)

3. POLITICAL :-

3.1 Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - led to formation of Jharkhand

3.2 Shrimati Draupadi Murmu is the 1st tribal president of India

But, they have been accompanied by negative impact :-

1. SOCIAL :-

1.1 Loss of family structure, kinship ties, etc.

1.2 Health issue - due to mining in

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Orissa where Mundas are facing issues.

1.3. Loss of traditional religion - animism + totemism.

2. ECONOMIC

2.1 Land displacement + alienation due to mining + dam projects.

2.2 Vedanta group in Niyamgiri hills

3. POLITICAL :-

3.1 Outsiders have infiltrated traditional tribals areas + caused dilution of culture

3.2 Bengali migrants in Assam + Gorkhaland

3.3 Demand for sovereignty - Nagas and separate state - Bodos

Thus globalization has been a mixed bag on tribal development. Government has taken many measures to empower tribals + smoothen tribal transition to globalization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Of late a trend has been evident - feminization of old age. This has been due to higher life expectancy among women than men at around 74 years compared to 70 years in men. This has led to issues.

ISSUES :-

1. Woman who has been disadvantaged in childhood & womanhood finds herself at a disadvantage
2. SOCIAL ISSUE :-
   2.1 Neglect by family
   2.2 Feeling of helplessness.

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hopelessness & destitution

2.3 Loss of joint family as children move abroad

2.4 Children are embarassed to take care of old mothers & evade responsibility

3 ECONOMIC ISSUE :-

3.1 Due to unemployment - has to live off of - spouse's pension

3.2 This amount is meager & cannot sustain her nor pay for medical bills which charge heftily for geriatric care.

3.3 Fraud, theft & murder is also common in woman living alone

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT :-

(1) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana - to provide for social security & safety net & Maintenance of elder parents Act.

(2) Indira Gandhi National Social Action Plan - pension for women over 60

(3) Similarly PM Vaya Vandana Yojana exist

(4) Recently, in budget 2021-22 - exemption of income tax for individual above 75 years.

Apart from that many NGO & civil societies like Helpage India also organize volunteer camps & visits to uplift oldage people and give them a ~~diff~~ dignified life

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Government run schools or public schools funded by the government through public money. In many parts of India it is still preferred to private schools - especially after COVID-19 pandemic when enrollment in government school has increased.

ROLE IN ENSURING SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT & INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Provide access to affordable & quality education
- Promotes girlchild education due to nominal costs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In Delhi around 60-70% enrollment occurs in government schools.

Similar is the case for Maharashtra.

However, they face issues

ISSUES :-
1. poor pupil : teacher ratio
2. Lack of infrastructure - laboratories, computer, et
3. Teacher absenteeism
4. Lack of discipline, etc.

Thus, there is a need to strengthen it.

MEASURES :-
1. Increasing expenditure on education - currently ~2%
2. Invest in Infrastructure & toilets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to make it more comfortable for girls.

3. Tithi Bhojan & mid day meal has been promoted for retention of students

4. Foreign faculty visits should be arranged.

5. Enforcing teacher presentism & inculcating discipline through NCC.

Recently a public school girl in Delhi ranked 1st in 10th board exam thus pointing to the fact that given proper support - public schools can perform exceptionally in educating the children and promoting social empowerment & inclusive development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Unity in diversity has been one of the core values of Indian society owing to tolerance, love & assimilation of cultures. However, due to forces of globalization, western education & modernization, it has come under threat

THREATS TO UNITY IN DIVERSITY :-

1. DISUNITY IN DIVERSITY

1.1 Ethnic conflict of North East has led to rise of demand for secessionism.

1.2 Regionalism in Haryana +

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Maharashtra - has led to social tension

1.3 Communalism - Hindu Muslim disunity due to issues such as Babri Masjid, Triple Talaq, etc.

1.4 Tribal conflict : due to lopsided development & land alienation followed by poverty
eg. in Chattisgarh & Odisha

1.5 LWEC (Left Wing extremism)

2. DECREASING DIVERSITY

2.1 Due to globalization : culture homogenization is rampant

2.2 eg. English language is spoken widely.

In this regard many civil society movements have helped to sustain diversity :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Narmada Bachao Andolan:
→ against displacement of forest communities in vicinity of dam project

2. Chipko movement - by Sundarlal Bahguna

3. Right to information movement & Lokpal movement by Anna Hazare.

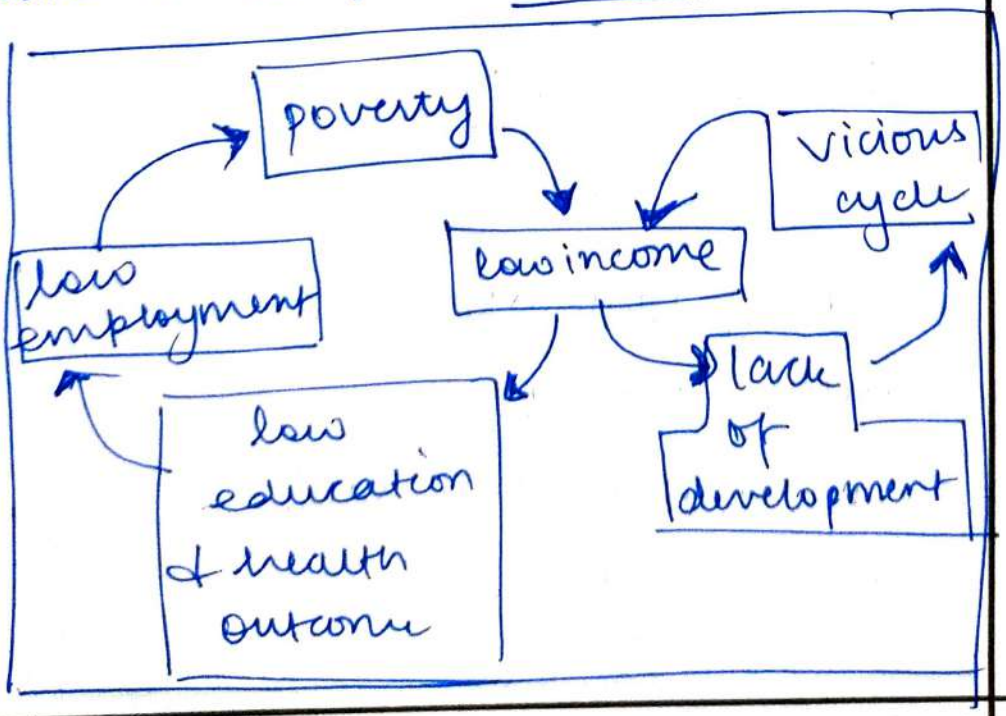
Thus, although unity in diversity is under threat it is being sustained by traditional values of continuity, tolerance, accomodative stance as well as civil society movements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Poverty is a multidimensional concept envisaging income poverty, education poverty, social poverty & political poverty, etc. The recently released Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) - points to this. It is released by UNDP & Oxford university and India ranks 62/109 countries



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The national MPI released by NITI Aayog points to various regional disparities & gender discriminations.

KEY DATA :-

1. Used 12 indicators under 3 heads- education, health & standard of living

2. Poverty level - highest in Bihar & lowest in southern states (Kerala)

3. Malnourishment
   ↳ Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand low nourishment

4. Based on NFHS (National Family Health Survey - 4)

   * TFR (total fertility rate) in
   Bihar = 3.4
   Kerala = 1.7

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However figure has reduced in compared to NFHS 5

5. Similarly stunting & wasting

NFHS 4	38%	21%
NFHS 5	34%	19%

6. Education - highest in Kerala & northeast -.
very low in Bihar, UP, especially among girls

7. Standard of living higher in Sikkim, Haryana than Chattisgarh

Government has undertaken poverty alleviation programmes like MNG MGNREGA & NFSA for providing food. During pandemic Garib Kellyan Anna & Rozgar Yojana also launched to protect the poor.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian cities house around 32% of the population which is stated to increase to 50% by 2050. Growth in city has been lopsided and has led to social & cultural inequality & exclusion - much more in rural areas.

SOCIO-CULTURAL INEQUALITY & EXCLUSION

1. Although caste based distinction are not rampant as compared to rural areas - class consciousness & discrimination exists

2. while Mumbai, Delhi & other million cities have been beacons

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of growth & development, they also feature slums like Dharavi. (largest slum in Asia)

3. Many public places like malls are also closed to low class members although there is subtle discrimination & prejudice

4. They are excluded from private schooling system & many hospital facilities.
- During lockdown they suffered the most & many succumbed to COVID-19.

5. Also excluded from political system & participation as many lack voter ids

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FAULT LINES & CONFLICTS :-

1. Dalit assertion - eg. groom riding horse in Rajasthan has caused tension with higher caste communities
2. Many are politically organising themselves - eg - Bahujan Samaj Party.
3. Rich - poor divide
4. Digital divide & access to internet & smartphones

There is a need to pursue holistic development & iron out differences to ~~cement~~ mend the faultlines. This can be done through urban - MGNREGA, promoting public education & government hospitals & avenues for development.